

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

OCTOBER 1938

VOL. 9

NO. 10

Library, Southwest Region,
Soil Conservation Service,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.



EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

TODAY . . .

	Page
BROADEN YOUR INTERESTS	145
Eleanor Roosevelt, first lady of the land, gives some advice to 4-H club members.	
LAND PLANNING AND LAND ZONING	146
W. A. Rowland, district extension leader, Wis., describes the role of the county agent in this important field.	
AWARDS FOR THE GROUP	147
Recounting the experiences of some 20 States in giving ribbons to the group instead of to the individual.	
THE PLAY IS ON	148
Telling how plays were staged by 250 4-H clubs in New York with 1,500 boys and girls participating to the advantage of the community and the young people.	
BEHIND A GOOD 4-H PROGRAM	149
County Agent Herbert H. Thompson of Harrison County, Ky., testifies to the value of an active 4-H leaders council.	
FARMERS COOPERATIVES INCREASE	150
French M. Hyre, agricultural economist for the Farm Credit Administration, reviews a study of 1,500 farmers' cooperative organizations.	
4-H CLUBS HAVE TAKEN ROOT IN AMERICAN SAMOA	151
The visits of Director Warner of Hawaii last year and of W. A. Lloyd the year before have borne fruit in the organization of two 4-H clubs in far-off Samoa.	
TIPS FOR TOMORROW	152
Frances MacGregor, assistant 4-H club leader, North Carolina, H. R. Baker, club specialist, Arizona, and Dorothy Emerson, girls club agent, Maryland, discuss club activities which seem worthy of further development.	
FROM TENANT TO OWNER	154
Paul V. Maris, Director, Tenant Purchase Division, Farm Security Administration, reports progress during the first year under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act.	
RURAL YOUTH IN INDIANA ORGANIZE	155
Describing the efforts to meet the needs of rural young people in Indiana.	
THE LOCAL LEADER SPEAKS	156
Two local leaders, one in Indiana and one in Utah, discuss some of the methods used and problems met in their own clubs.	
FRED C. MEIER LOST ON HAWAII CLIPPER	157
An appreciation of a well-known Federal extension worker lost while pioneering on the frontiers of scientific knowledge.	

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW Published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each, or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and \$1.15, foreign. Postage stamps not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS get together in studying their problems in Oklahoma. Extension workers will not want to miss the coming account of how the foundation for a sound program was laid after a careful study of the situation as it exists—a series of local discussion groups and a whole day set aside at the annual farm and home week for consideration of tenancy problems.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE? Is the field for extension work expanding, contracting, or remaining stationary? Director of Extension in Nevada, Cecil Creel, also President of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, will write what he sees in the future for the Extension Service in the November issue of the REVIEW.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS but once and once was often enough for the Arkansas Extension Service when the establishment of a pulpwood mill indicated potential profits for farmers. The story of how the educational campaign was set in motion which put landowners in the position to earn \$1,000,000 in timber profits is ready for early publication.

BABY BEEF CLUBS in Garrard County, Ky., aroused our enthusiasm about 5 years ago when an article was published in the REVIEW telling of the influence the clubs had had on production methods in a beef cattle county. Now, like a letter from an old friend, comes another story telling of increased usefulness to the community and to the young people individually.

EXTENSION AS A PROFESSION will receive attention by L. M. Busche, assistant State county agent leader in Indiana, who has provided an article on his study of county agent tenure in the State which indicates that extension work as a profession has been stabilized. B. B. Spohn, supervisor of projects and programs in Ohio, will describe their plan of giving county agents leave for advanced study.

On the Calendar

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., Oct. 24-29.
American Country Life Association, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 2-5.
Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14-16.
Annual Farm Bureau Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 17-18.
International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26-Dec. 3.
National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 27-Dec. 2.
Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.

Extension Service Review

Published monthly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the interest of cooperative extension work
LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

Broaden Your Interests

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



ONE of the most important things young people can get out of their 4-H club demonstrations and attendance at county, State, and national gatherings is a broader interest in the welfare of the country as a whole.

WE are a democracy in a world which is challenging democracies in many places. It is interesting to live in a democracy because you try to prove that you can carry your responsibilities as a citizen and govern yourself. You cannot do that unless you understand the problems of the country as a whole. If you make your decisions as a citizen on your own individual interest in one little community, it will not be fair to the people as a whole. You must know conditions throughout your country. You must balance one thing against another in making your decision as to what you think will really benefit your country as a part of the big world community.

MEMBERS of the 4-H clubs can widen their interests by learning their own community more fundamentally. If they know more about their own communities, that knowledge will guide them in considering the problems of other communities and eventually in judging State and national questions. I have always found that the communities in which a great number of people were interested in everything that was going on, were the forward-moving communities. They are the communities really doing things.

YOUNG people are going to be valuable to their community in proportion to the time and trouble they take to study the questions which face the community. If an experiment seems to be a good thing, let the young people try to adopt it in their own community. Let us not hang back from new things. Cling to the old things that are good, but remember that we live in a world which must go forward. We cannot stand still, so let young people take an interest and study every new thing that comes their way. Let us encourage them not to shy away from anything because it is new, and not to become lazy mentally. It is very easy to be lazy mentally when you are tired physically—and in the country you are often tired physically—but always remember that a little extra mental effort is required of everyone who wants to be successful in a rural area.

I HOPE that all 4-H club members will make a firm determination that in their lives they are going to be interested in the interests of the country; that they are going to think of themselves as citizens of a Nation which is important in the world; and that, as far as lies in their power they are not going to be petty, but are going to take every advantage of the great opportunities that exist in this great country and the people living in it.

County Agents Play Major Role in

Land Planning and Land Zoning

W. A. ROWLANDS

District Extension Leader, Wisconsin

THERE IS an old saying that "work gravitates to the place where it gets done best." This has been especially true in land-zoning and land-planning work in Wisconsin. County agents in the sparsely settled, formerly timbered counties have played and are continuing to play a conspicuous and invaluable part in rebuilding and restoring vital resources in men and land.

A Pressing Need

Perhaps there is a more pressing reason for county agents to play a major role in land use in Wisconsin than in some of our sister States. In Wisconsin all tax-delinquent lands revert to the county rather than to the State, and the county rather than the State must assume the ownership of all tax-reverted land.

A decade ago our northern counties found themselves with abandoned farms, a shrinking tax base, large areas of cut-over land unfitted for farm use, and the prospect of owning much more land. Increased per capita costs for essential governmental services, such as roads,

schools, relief, public health, and fire protection, were inevitable.

The very solvency of local and county government was involved. The county needed wise counsel in planning the use of its own land. The county agricultural agent was the only employee trained in agriculture and land use, and he further was charged with the responsibility under the Wisconsin law of "aiding in the development and improvement of agricultural and country life conditions." Here in the law itself was to be found the basis for broadening the scope of the county agents' programs of work to include land planning and land zoning in all its related phases. It was but natural that county boards of supervisors in northern Wisconsin, in their desire to meet an unprecedented situation, should enlist the aid of the men close at hand best equipped to help.

Land-Utilization Agents

As a former chairman of a county board of supervisors said in 1933, "The agricultural agent has in 1 year fulfilled my assertion that he should be more of a land-utilization agent. His office has performed the work leading up to the enactment of our rural zoning ordinance, the formation of our county

forest program, and the handling of our county-owned lands in cooperation with the county colonization committee."

From an educational viewpoint, one of the most significant features of rural land-use programs is the opportunity they provide for developing civic pride and public consciousness which can be translated directly into sound programs of community improvement.

Rural zoning was born of stern necessity. When in 1932 the colonization committee of the Oneida County Board of Supervisors was given the task of passing on the desirability of engaging in wholesale settlement of tax-delinquent land by unemployed urban workers, the need for some systematic plan of land development became at once apparent. Should the county government exert reasonable restrictions in the development of land when such development involves new public expenditures? Should not the county have recorded a code, policy, or ordinance respecting future land development? These and many more like questions were discussed by the committee.

On the recommendations of the county agent and the extension specialist the proposed settlement of tax-reverted lands was unanimously disapproved; and a re-



(Above) Unproductive farm land—abandoned—tax delinquent. Oneida County, Wis., 1928.

(Right) Productive forest land—buildings demolished—land planted to jack pine. The same land today.



The exercise of wisdom and foresight in planning and zoning today will assure for tomorrow the preservation of our basic land and water resources, the protection of the prospective settler, and the promotion of economy and efficiency in essential governmental services.—

Dean Chris L. Christensen.

quest was made to the College of Agriculture, the Wisconsin Conservation Department, and the attorney general's department to develop a model zoning ordinance and map for Oneida County. Members of these three State agencies proceeded to develop a simple ordinance and map for submission to Oneida County people. The county land-use survey, developed a few years previously, which covered the significant phases of agriculture—forestry, recreation, schools, roads, and tax delinquency—provided the basis for determining the land-use districts. This specific information was essential to the development of the zoning plan.

The county agricultural and colonization committees reviewed the proposed ordinance and map. It was explained to the county board. The county agent and extension specialist took it to the people in informal community meetings where its essential provisions were discussed. Local people readily accepted the "home rule" features of rural zoning. Later, at official public hearings, at town annual meetings, and finally at county board meetings, the zoning plan was approved and adopted.

Soon other counties followed suit, until today 24 northern Wisconsin counties have enacted rural zoning ordinances under which 5 million acres of land are restricted against agricultural use and year-long residence. The county agent's job in land use does not end with the enactment of a rural zoning ordinance. The basic principles and objectives of land planning need constantly to be restated. Experience in Wisconsin during the last 10 years indicates that county planning and county forest tours offer an excellent vehicle to keep all the elements of land planning before the people.

Forest policies need to be developed for lands in the restricted forestry districts. Isolated settlers (nonconforming users under the terms of the ordinance) who in their present locations have not a chance to succeed, need to be relocated, either on good land in established agricultural communities or in urban centers.

Sound policies, respecting the sale of scattered county-owned lands in unrestricted districts, need to be developed.

Recreation uses of land need to be further defined. The relationship of resorts to farms offers a wide field of investigation and development.

This is the task our county agents in northern and central Wisconsin are now carrying out.



4-H Awards—Yes, But to the Group

THOSE "eyelash" decisions which bring headaches to the judge and leave many deserving 4-H exhibitors out of the ribbon classes are no longer possible under the rapidly spreading "Danish method" of giving blue, red, and white awards to groups instead of to individuals.

Twenty States Use Method

At least 20 States are now using the group method in some form and finding it, in most cases, highly superior to the old system of making numerical placings.

A typical comment comes from Mrs. Edith Barker, in charge of Iowa 4-H girls' club activities:

"We feel that it helps us much more in the real object of having an exhibit—that of setting standards. Instead of being forced to rank every entry either above or below another, a judge can put entries of equal quality into one group. And the standard for that group can be established in advance.

"As the differences between the blue-ribbon, red-ribbon, and white-ribbon groups are relatively stable, each girl knows exactly how good her work is and how much room there is for improvement. When a numerical placing is used, the differences between first and second—or any other placings—may be either great or small, a fact which nobody but the judge knows."

The group system also makes possible more even distribution of premium awards, Mrs. Barker points out. Last year each of the 100 counties in Iowa shared in the premiums given 4-H club girls at the State fair.

The Danish system has been the basis for Iowa 4-H girls' placings at the Iowa State Fair since 1933.

Among boys' 4-H club departments which have tried it in livestock work, the system is approved by an overwhelming majority.

South Dakota Recommends System

"Frequently the question of dividing the money arises," says H. M. Jones,

State club leader in South Dakota. "We have no difficulty whatever in this. In fact, I think it is more equitable than the placing of a definite premium on each lot. In order for the system to operate to best advantage, the judges must be accustomed to it. Judges accustomed to placing their classes first, second, and third must rearrange their thinking in terms of groups. They like the system after they see how it operates.

"The 'old line' exhibitors are usually last to accept this system, but even they find it satisfactory after seeing the plan in operation.

"We have gone into this a little at a time. Extension agents throughout South Dakota feel that this year we are ready to apply the plan to all classes at the State fair as practically all the agents are now doing at their county achievement days."

Paul C. Taff, assistant extension director in charge of 4-H club work in Iowa, reports that the group system has been "very successful" in market-barrow and carcass-pig classes at the Iowa State Fair and also in many county achievement shows.

Survey Gets Favorable Response

Dwight M. Seath of Kansas State College, while taking graduate work at Iowa State College, found that 15 States favored and 2 disfavored the Danish method in boys' club work. Mr. Seath obtained his information in a survey among State club leaders to determine whether the plan was suitable for dairy club shows.

Mr. Seath concluded that the system had these advantages: (1) It avoids hair-splitting decisions and helps to prevent reversals at later shows. (2) It establishes more definite ideas pertaining to grades of perfection. (3) It makes it easier to handle large classes and gives each club member a more definite idea of the relative merits of his exhibit. (4) It reduces the glory going to the top

(Continued on page 160)

The Play Is On

Recreation and Teamwork Learned In Producing New York's 4-H Dramas

THE DIRECTOR casts a quick glance over the stage. It is as she wants it. She checks to see if the scissors are in the table drawer ready for the young fingers that will soon reach for them.

"Buddy, do you have that orchid where you can get it?" she asks, more as a reminder than a question. She turns to the boy at the light switch—"Now remember—dim the lights for the closing scene." Then to the cast, "In your places—Ready—Curtain!"

Slowly the rich crimson velour or the simple black muslin parts. An audience leans forward to get the first movement, the first word. The play is on!

Over and over again this scene has been enacted during the spring in counties of New York State as 4-H club boys and girls and their leaders show parents and friends one of the increasingly important phases of 4-H club activity.

More than 250 clubs prepared and presented one-act plays in their local communities. Then they moved on to district events in their own counties, to county contests, to intercounty festivals, and finally, three blue-ribbon plays were chosen for demonstration at the annual 4-H State Club Congress. They are popular features, too, on county rally days. A similar interest marks the dramatic activities of adults, as some of the better plays are selected and presented at the annual farm and home week at Cornell University, always to capacity audiences.

More than 1,500 boys and girls in 29 counties spent many eventful evenings preparing their acts, and everywhere they speak of the good times they had. For many it was their first part, their first opportunity, and for some it will be their only experience. To others, dramatics will grow into life-long interest, giving to their leisure hours the pleasures of creative activity.

The work was started about 5 years ago as a regular extension undertaking. It has been aided by local directors who have done commendable work with but little training. The plays are popular. In one county alone more than 3,000



"Ha! Think you're big enough to shave, do you—wait till Pa finds out. You and that peach-fuzz," says little sister as brother loses out on a date to his hated rival. "His First Shave" was presented by the Sawkill Community 4-H Club of Ulster County, N. Y.

persons witnessed performances in the various communities.

Let us follow a typical play, from birth of the idea to final presentation. Take the North Norwich 4-H Club of Chenango County, with Mrs. Walter McKie as local leader and director of the play, *Be a Little Cuckoo*.

Early in the spring the county 4-H agent distributed to interested local leaders information on the county play contests. The North Norwich Club wanted to enter. Six plays were selected from the suggested list, and all six were read, scanned, and studied. Finally one was chosen for production. The club made its own purchase of the play from the publishing company.

Intensive work was given at a 1-day training school for leaders; lines were read, make-up was studied, and some lines were changed or corrected; staging was discussed, and actual practice was given in stage technique. An extension specialist was in charge of the training school.

The play was selected to fit the abilities of the club members who helped to select it. The aim was to get as many boys and girls to try out as possible. Those who did not act might get other positions, such as business manager, stage hands, or publicity critics.

Work started in earnest, for the county

4-H drama contest was coming. Cast and costumes were picked and rehearsals held. In about 6 weeks the play was ready for the first presentation before the Grange, the home bureau, or their own club. It may be given several times before the county finals. The North Norwich Club did its work well, representing the county in the intercounty festival, in addition to providing wholesome entertainment for the home folks and excellent group training for the youngsters.

Drama is not the only art to interest them. Music and folk dancing, after a start made 10 years ago with county song festivals, are becoming increasingly popular. Clubs in eight counties decided that it would be fun to bring their songs and dances together for a spring festival. They worked them into a theme such as Days of Old New England, Springtime in the Catskills, and the like. Various scenes, such as a quilting party, May Day on Merry Mount, and a dame school, were shown, with the boys and girls singing the songs or doing the folk dances. Two counties presented pageants on local history for which the club members had to ransack attics for costumes of the past and to depict characters of historical importance. One

(Continued on page 159)

Behind a Good 4-H Program

HERBERT H. THOMPSON

County Agricultural Agent
Harrison County, Kentucky

I OFTEN WONDER how I ever got as much club work done as I did before I had the help of a 4-H leaders' council. Of course at that time I had local leaders, but the leaders of each club worked as a local unit and were no part of a county-wide organization that acted as a "clearing house" for all county club work.

Our leaders' council in Harrison County, Ky., was organized in 1931 and has been very active ever since. It is composed of one leader from each 4-H club and one additional leader, the president. The leaders from each club select one leader from among themselves to represent their club on the council. The officers—president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer—are elected by all the leaders at the annual leaders' banquet.

The council is made to feel that it, and not the county agent, is the directing head of all club work in the county and that nothing can be done without its full cooperation. The agent always meets with the council and advises it and, in a large measure, directs the work, but leaves all final decisions to the council, thus giving it full responsibility.

Council Directs Activities

Our council plans and manages all county exhibits, such as spring rally, achievement day, baby-beef show, lamb show, and tobacco show, and raises the premium money for these events. It outlines all the club work and does the final scoring to determine the county championship club which will have possession of the farm bureau trophy during the next year. It selects the member to receive the loving cup given each year by a publishing company to the outstanding 4-H member.

One very important function of the council is to set up rules and standards for all exhibits, projects, and score cards. Only the council may change rules or standards, and these changes must be included in the minutes of the meeting so

that there will be no misunderstandings. It does not have set meeting dates but meets five or six times a year at the call of the county agent or president.

The annual leaders' banquet is held the fourth week in February, after the year's work has been completed and all records turned in to the county agent's office. Husbands or wives of married leaders are invited, and the attendance is usually from 25 to 35 persons. At this banquet the final standing of all clubs and the outstanding 4-H members are announced; the awards are given out, and plans for the coming year are discussed.

Raises Standard of Work

The council establishes requirements that must be met before a club member is given credit for a completed project. The work must be done in such a manner that the club leader can give approval, and a complete written record by the member must be turned in to the county agent's office before the project is considered completed. If the record is not complete enough, it is rejected at the county office.

Harrison County leaders are especially proud of the continuously high proportion of members who complete their projects. Last year 97.5 percent completed, with two clubs having 100 percent completion. One club has had 100 percent completion for the last 3 years. As each completed project counts 1,000 points for the club, the leaders work hard for completions. Many times it is necessary for leaders to drive to the home of the club members to get all record books, and many have to be rewritten before the leaders are satisfied with them.

In all our exhibits, liberal premiums are offered for good record books, and many members are very proud of the books they turn in.

Full cooperation from parents of club members is absolutely necessary for successful club work, and our leaders plan their work so that the parents are brought into the work as much as possible. The parents should know not only

what their own children are doing in the work but what the entire club is doing. The clubs have at least one and usually three special meetings a year to which the entire community is invited. At these meetings the leaders give their guests a program worth coming to see. They feel that at such meetings they can show the 200 or 300 guests more about club work than they could ever tell them in their homes. In addition to the community meetings, some of the project members entertain different groups. The girls in the foods project always enjoy preparing and serving dinner for their parents, the leaders, the county school board, teachers, county school superintendent, county agent, and other special guests.

The annual club exhibit, for which a special program is prepared, is one of the best methods we have found to create interest among the parents.

Parents are encouraged in every way not only to attend the club exhibit but to see the county shows and exhibits and to learn about the work of other clubs. In most cases they are just as proud of the blue ribbon as is their boy or girl who won it. We have at least four county exhibits each year to which everyone is invited. They are: Spring rally, at which county champion girls' home practice demonstration team, boys' farm practice demonstration team, style show winner, and the foods and clothing judging contest winners are selected to represent the county at the State contests; achievement day; baby beef show; and tobacco show. At all the events ribbons and cash premiums amounting to \$250 to \$300 are given out in such a way that every member exhibiting receives a premium.

Baby-Beef Clubs Successful

Projects for which special shows are held, such as tobacco, fat lambs, dairy calves, and baby beeves, are developed on a county-wide basis. Our most successful county project has been the baby-

(Continued on page 159)

Farmers Cooperatives Increase

Survey Shows 15,000 Organizations Now Operating in the United States



FRENCH M. HYRE

Agricultural Economist
Farm Credit Administration

MORE than 15,000 farmers' cooperative associations and mutual companies are now operating in the United States. Of this number 10,752 are marketing and purchasing associations; more than 1,900 are mutual fire insurance companies; and approximately 2,500 are mutual irrigation companies.

These are some of the facts revealed by a Nation-wide association-to-association canvass of farmer-owned organizations which has just recently been completed. The survey was begun early in 1937 and conducted jointly by the Farm Credit Administration, the district banks for cooperatives, and about 30 of the State agricultural colleges and universities.

Farmers' cooperatives are found in every State of the Union as well as in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. They are most numerous, however, in the North Central States, particularly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

Saves Money For Farmers

The survey substantiates the claim that farmers save millions of dollars annually by marketing and purchasing through their own organizations. Patronage dividends alone amounted to more than \$25,000,000 in 1936, the only year for which complete figures are available. Money returned as patronage dividends, of course, does not represent the total

savings effected by cooperatives. A great deal of the savings go directly to farmers in the form of higher prices for their products or lower prices for their supplies and are not reflected in the earnings of the association. This is particularly true in the case of bargaining associations.

The total volume of business by cooperative marketing and purchasing associations now exceeds 2 billion dollars annually. Farmers are marketing a wide variety of products, ranging all the way from beef steers to spinach, through these locally owned organizations.

Sales of dairy products aggregating a half billion dollars in 1936—the key year covered by the survey—heads the list. Grain ranks second and livestock third, with sales of about 300 million each—grain slightly more. During the year covered by the survey, cooperative sales of fruit and vegetables amounted to approximately 275 million dollars, cotton 140 million, eggs and poultry 68 million, tobacco 14 million, and wool 12 million. The purchase of farm supplies by cooperatives approximated one-third of a billion dollars. Of this amount feed constituted 100 million and petroleum products about 75 million dollars.

The business of individual associations ranges all the way from a few hundred dollars to 85 million annually. The most typical size in terms of dollar sales is from 50 to 100 thousand. However, 268 associations have annual sales in excess of a million dollars each, and 34 associations exceed 10 million each.

Services Rendered

While the principal functions performed by farmers' cooperatives consist of marketing farm products and purchasing farm supplies, many associations also provide a wide variety of other services

ranging all the way from manufacturing to farm management. These services include grading, packing, processing, warehousing, ginning, trucking, financing, advertising, testing, orchard management, pest control, protection against frost, as well as providing space in certain cities and towns where farmers may do their own selling. A single association often combines one or more of these services with its marketing functions. Seven thousand four hundred and twenty-eight associations are engaged in marketing primarily. However, 73 percent of these associations also perform other services. Associations primarily engaged in purchasing number 2,538, of which 27 percent also perform other services. Seven hundred and sixty-two associations are primarily engaged in rendering services other than marketing and purchasing. Cotton gins, numbering 362, are most numerous among the service organizations.

Age of Associations

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies represent the oldest form of cooperative activity among farmers in this country. However, the marketing of agricultural products and the purchasing of farm supplies on a cooperative basis are not new and untried ventures. More than 2,000 of the farmers' associations now active in this country have been operating continuously for more than 25 years. Some of these associations date back to the 1870's.

These older organizations are most numerous in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The group is composed chiefly—though by no means entirely—of creameries, cheese factories, and associations handling grain.

While many of the cooperative cotton gins and associations handling petroleum products are relatively new, some of them have been operating for more than 15 years.

At the time the survey was made, the total assets of the marketing and pur-

(Continued on page 155)

4-H Clubs Have Taken Root In American Samoa



(Above) The Ilili 4-H club members pose for their picture. A teacher, Suiava, is leader of the club. Officers of the club are Jose, president; Aofio, vice president; Paulea, treasurer; and Fetoal, secretary. People in Samoa have but one name.

(Left) Coconut is one of the chief foods of the islanders. This Samoan man with his young helper demonstrates how to scrape the meat out of the coconut for a pudding.

AT PRESENT there are two 4-H clubs in American Samoa, with an active membership of 34 boys and girls, and it is anticipated that a dozen or more clubs will organize during the coming year. The formation of these clubs resulted largely from the efforts of H. H. Warner, Hawaii extension director, who visited these South Sea Islands in the summer of 1937 as a member of a party studying insular possessions. Director Warner not only talked with educators in Samoa regarding the 4-H club program but left behind various 4-H club pamphlets, instruction circulars, and record books to enable the school officials to get the clubs started.

The first to organize was the Fagasa 4-H club which is connected with the school of that name. The second club is at Ilili school, located about 10 miles from Pago Pago, the capital of American Samoa.

Both clubs have already done much in the past year to show the way to better living conditions. They are helping to promote an agricultural program which will solve the famine problem caused by the devastating hurricanes occurring every 3 or 4 years. The club members are endeavoring to teach their communities to grow such crops as sweetpotatoes which can be stored in caches out of the way of the hurricanes. Moreover, they are planning the planting of their crops so as to avoid the stormy seasons. For

example, such underground food crops as taro and potatoes are planted to mature just before the hurricane season. Thus, if the storms come sooner than anticipated, it will not matter if the tops of crops are blown to shreds, as the roots can be dug up and eaten after the wind subsides.

In addition to stimulating considerable interest in crop-improvement and soil-conservation work, the 4-H clubs are further helping to do away with the food shortage situation by raising flocks of poultry.

The 4-H boys and girls, guided by their leaders in the schools, have been doing a great deal to improve the general health level of their surroundings. They have spread the principles of hygiene, have made use of mosquito netting to keep insects out of their homes, and have helped to plan much-needed improvements in the sanitation of their villages.

New games and songs, methods of beautifying their homes and landscaping their yards, types of handicraft and sewing, as well as food recipes, are being learned by the Samoan 4-H club members.

Samoan children begin to take an interest in clothing about the time they reach 4-H club age. The climate is warm, and children wear little or no clothes until they begin to go to school, and then the girls wear simple dresses and the boys wear a piece of cloth about 2

yards long which they call the "lava lava."

The leadership in the agricultural work undertaken by the clubs comes from native teachers in the public schools with which the clubs are connected. These teachers receive special training in agriculture at the teachers' training institute at Pago Pago, which lasts 8 weeks every summer. There are 25 public schools in the islands with a total enrollment of 2,600 children and 70 teachers. Each school maintains a garden. The work in grade schools and 4-H clubs is carried on in English, although the native tongue is the most common form of speech.

Community Service

Furnishing a women's lounge in the commissary at Palmer, Alaska, was the first community-service project of the Matanuska Homemakers' Council, a recent organization composed of officers of the 10 homemakers' clubs in Matanuska Valley. The space for the rest room was donated by the store, and the women planned the furnishings. Two day beds, a crib, a small table and chairs for the children, and some easy chairs for mothers are being supplied. The homemakers have planned to have an exhibit of demonstration material in a cabinet with glass doors.

Tips for Tomorrow

Five Basic Needs

FRANCES MacGREGOR
Assistant 4-H Club Leader
North Carolina

4-H club work has come a long way in the South—from canning clubs and corn clubs to clubs that give training in music, art, and drama, as well as offering instruction in agriculture and home economics.

In North Carolina alone this past year there were 1,081 organized 4-H clubs with a membership of 32,265 white boys and girls and 11,392 Negro boys and girls. The Southern States as a whole now have a total of 590,000 enrolled members.

The program has been far reaching. At present 18 home agents and 3 assistant home agents of the 84 in North Carolina were former 4-H club members, and 51 of the 180 county and assistant agricultural agents are also former 4-H club members. To my mind, this means that club boys and girls are stronger leaders because club work affords them opportunities for adjusting themselves to people and to conditions and because it also is a potent factor in the development of strong personalities.

It is in the southern rural areas that we find the greatest number of children. Careful planning should be done to give these children the greatest opportunity possible. As I see it, there are five fundamental needs in planning for future development.

Must Train Leaders

First, the future development of 4-H club work will be largely dependent upon responsible local leadership. Therefore, how are we to train these leaders? Our North Carolina plan is to have specialists hold schools for home agents that they may in turn hold project-leader schools in their own counties.

The 4-H division is also holding 4-H leader-training courses in connection with farm-and-home week each year. Each county is asked to send leaders to attend these classes. Club members in the older-

youth groups are also being trained to serve as local club leaders. At present there are approximately 25 such groups in North Carolina.

Second, members of the State extension staff, district supervisors, and subject-matter specialists should be made to feel their responsibility in planning to give definite time to the development of 4-H club work. Their interest and what they contribute to the program enable the county agricultural and home demonstration agents to do a bigger and more efficient job. In other words, a planned use of specialist and supervisor in a long-time program is necessary if 4-H work is to develop all its possibilities and result in a larger enrollment, a higher percentage of completions, more well-trained leaders, better programs, and closer supervision of the work.

In North Carolina, it is clearly to be seen that the greatest progress has been made where the district agents have been strong believers in club work and have definitely supported the State and county leaders in carrying out their plans.

Third, club programs which will challenge the club member's initiative should be planned, and every member must be given a part to perform during the year. This may be accomplished through an active county council which can help the agent in making assignments of work to individuals. The members help to plan their program, obtain from agents suitable material with suggestions for its use, and then go back to their own communities and assume responsibility for the execution of the program.

Need Combination Projects

The boys and girls will need separate instruction in their agricultural and home-economics work, such as corn culture or clothing construction, and such training is a definite need if club work is to make its fullest contribution; but there is a common interest in the farm and home that should bring boys and girls together once a month or at least six times a year.

If the girl's project is clothing, boys

are equally interested in that phase which means good grooming, color and selection of material, and how to buy.

If the boy's project is poultry, the girl should see a demonstration of how to dress a hen for the table or how to grade eggs for market. Perhaps she might show the boy how to cook eggs at a low temperature in order that they may be at their best when served.

If it is shop work for the boy, both girl and boy work interestedly on refinishing and constructing furniture and conveniences. We already have abundant evidence that table manners are of absorbing interest to both, and boys have shown a real aptitude for getting an emergency breakfast as shown them by their agents.

These joint projects have furnished us with our best team demonstrations. I believe it is here that we can develop real farm and home planning with the boy and girl looking toward the ideal farmstead of the future.

Management Is Neglected

Fourth, Dr. Knapp said more than 30 years ago, "More farm failures are due to poor business management than to unscientific agriculture." The business side of farming is one of the most neglected phases of extension work in the South, and if it is corrected over the years, our 4-H club boys and girls must be trained to think more in terms of the business side of the farm and the home; therefore, club members should be encouraged to carry more production and management demonstrations. The club member should not have a project that is apart from the rest of the farm or home; his project should be his or her own, but what he does should be a share in the great farm-home plan.

As an example, the 80 North Carolina farm-home demonstration families were selected with some club-age children, and those of club age selected as their demonstration a certain share in carrying out the long-time plans set up for the family. In one family in Cleveland County, N. C., the oldest son selected the management of the swine as his demonstration.

Fifth, marketing is a project of interest to both boys and girls. We need more demonstrations on what is marketable and how to market, because boys and girls are asking for it. It means increase of income.

Having grown up in extension work, so to speak, with a father a former county agent and a mother who has co-

operated with the county home agent in every way possible, and being a former 4-H club member, I believe in the 4-H movement.

Training Citizens

H. R. BAKER
Club Specialist
Arizona

Among the objectives in 4-H club work are the teaching of definite information and methods, the training for leadership, the development of citizenship, and the building of character. The relationship of the group to the community is an important one, and with the development of this relationship comes leadership training.

The best club work has not always been done where advantages are greatest, as is evidenced by the good quality of work being carried on in many remotely rural areas of Arizona—and Arizona has many areas far removed from large cities. Our best work has been conducted where the ideals and enthusiasm of the county extension agent were carried over to the local leader who, in turn, has become the guiding force for the club members.

Cochise County community centers are widely scattered, but this has been no deterrent to the 4-H club program. Witness the accomplishments of the Double Adobe 4-H Club under the leadership of Mrs. Lucy Thurman and Mrs. Viola Johnson. This group has not only carried on its own work, but it has also taken an active part in community life. Its accomplishments have been a challenge to other communities in the county and in the State.

In the first place, they raised sufficient money to pay a debt of \$62.50 on their schoolhouse. They were responsible for raising the money for the annual school picnic. Through their efforts a sewing machine was purchased so that the sewing club members might carry on their projects with the proper equipment. They raised a fund for the purchase of flowers to be sent to pupils who were ill. By raising and sending \$10 to the flood sufferers in other parts of the United States, they recognized and evidenced their sense of responsibility for other Americans who were less fortunate than they.

At Christmas time, they made attractive gifts for each of the mothers in the community. Trees were planted in the schoolyard. Finally, they raised

Club work grows with more than one million members, more than 70,000 clubs, and many new activities. What pattern is 4-H work taking? What pattern should it take? What are the worthwhile activities? What are the lacks felt by those working with 4-H clubs and helping to guide their destinies? These statements by State club leaders throw some light on the subject.

money to bring 24 of their members to the annual 4-H club round-up at the University of Arizona; they chartered a special car on the railroad and rode 104 miles to Tucson, where a chartered bus took them out to the dormitories on the campus. They returned to their homes in the same manner—all on money raised by this 4-H club.

The members of the Double Adobe Club are receiving many benefits from their work aside from the actual method training given them. They are learning self-reliance, cooperation with other people of their own age and with adults, and they are realizing that they are and must become a definite part of their community life—that they must be the leaders of the future.

Why A 4-H Camp?

DOROTHY EMERSON
Girls' Club Agent, Maryland

To live up to its possibilities, a 4-H club camp must be more than a recreational experience; it must be a character-forming experience.

In Maryland, eight counties have camping opportunities for club girls. Whether the camp is for a few days only, or for a week or more, many hours of careful planning precede the camping trip. The county extension workers have conferences with their local leaders, with older girls who have attended camp, and with new members who have never attended camp. From these conferences a program is made that will meet the needs of all. We have found that the more camp responsibilities are divided and assigned to club members far in advance of the camping dates, the greater the interest and constructive planning that have resulted.

No job or responsibility at camp should be looked upon as menial. It is just as important that the training in home economics should be reflected in frequent attention to keeping toilet buildings

clean as in planning well-balanced, carefully prepared meals. In some camps the planning of meals is done by a committee of local leaders and club members in cooperation with the home demonstration agent.

Educational standards for the camp can and should carry through to all types of recreation. This year in some of our camps we have tried successfully the plan of having the groups in charge of the evening vesper service or camp-fire program for a given day meet with their adult advisers for an hour in the morning while other groups are having crafts, nature hikes, or discussion periods. The girls are fresh mentally in the morning and readily exercise their creative ability in building simple, wholesome programs within the realms of their present understanding and experience. One camp had "Snow White" for its theme of the week and planned many of its activities around the movie that all had seen. A vesper service was worked up on the subject, Whistle While You Work. The service opened with that song, and the simple subject lent itself well to the interest and experience of even the youngest members. For a camp-fire program, a very clever presentation of a modern Snow White depicted a high school girl who receives her boy friend at home with her family, goes out to the movie with him for the evening, and comes back in reasonable time to find that her mother has left the makings of simple refreshments in the kitchen for them. This stunt grew out of the discussions and questions that came up in the morning etiquette class.

Perhaps at no other time in the year does the club leader have such an opportunity for individual conferences with older girls as at camp.

Goethe says "Character is formed in the stream of life." Camping may play a great part in developing a community consciousness in the minds and hearts of rural youth who will be the active citizens of the future.

From Tenant to Owner

The First Year Shows Progress Under the Bankhead-Jones Tenant Act

JUNE 30 marked the close of the first year of lending activities under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

The statistical high light of this initial period is that 1,879 nonowners from the ranks of tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers became farm owners. However, there is much of interest back of this primary fact.

Ownership Still Desired

There were 38,065 competitors for the less than 2,000 loans available out of the 10 million dollars appropriated by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1938. This bare fact suggests that desire for ownership persists undiminished within the growing ranks of farm tenants. But this is not the whole story. Applications were restricted to the 325 counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as counties in which tenant purchase loans could be made. Thousands of inquiries came from other counties. Furthermore, the opportunity to apply came late, after most tenants were settled for the year; and applications were, in general, accepted for a short period of only a month or 6 weeks. All in all, the conclusion appears warranted that farm tenants, sharecroppers, and farm laborers are desirous of becoming farm owners.

As to the character, ability, and experience of the families receiving the loans, the prevailing verdict is that the county committees of three farmers have performed well their difficult task of family selection. The borrowers are persons of substance who compare well with any group of farmers. They have made negligible contributions to the purchase price of their farms out of their own funds. They had none to invest. They do expect to repay their loans to the Federal Government, and in many instances their annual payments of principal and interest will be less than they have been paying to their landlords in the form of rent. So the chances for repayment appear bright.

It was stated at the outset that 1,879

nonowners had become owners. Their equities, of course, are limited at the beginning. They have deeds in fee simple to their farms. The Government holds their notes repayable in 40 years at 3 percent, secured by mortgages on the farms.

The farms purchased by these Bankhead-Jones borrowers are family-size farms. Very earnestly the Farm Security Administration has asked State advisory committees to help to translate this family-size farm concept into dollars and acres in different States and for different kinds of farming. We have stated frankly that we do not want it said 5 or 10 years hence that the borrowers had no chance because the farms bought were not economic units. The State committees, made up of well-informed farmers or persons identified with agriculture, including directors of extension, have responded with their best advice on this subject. The results are interesting.

The average loan for the purchase and improvement of a farm was \$4,886. In many Southern States averages ran about \$3,400 per farm. In Midwestern States the average loan was about \$7,500 per farm. Six hundred and fourteen farms cost \$2,500 or less. That is a larger number than falls in any other price group. Four hundred and thirteen loans were between \$2,500 and \$3,500. The second-largest number falls within this group. Two hundred and sixty-two loans were between \$5,000 and \$7,500; 133 were greater than \$7,500; and 46 were for more than \$10,000.

The above figures afford an interesting insight into the cost of family-size farms purchased on the basis of appraisers' estimates of earning capacity and upon county committee certification as to value.

Farm Price vs. Acreage

Price appears to be a more accurate measuring stick for family-size farms than acres. It costs about the same number of dollars to buy a small farm that will support a family in the Delta

PAUL V. MARIS

Director, Tenant Purchase Division
Farm Security Administration

region of the lower Mississippi Valley as it does to buy a large farm that will support a family in the adjacent hill section. The same principle holds true elsewhere. More than half the farms, however, 1,039, to be exact, were between 81 and 160 acres in size; only 61 were larger than 320 acres, and only 52 were smaller than 40 acres.

Living standards and building standards enter vitally into the consideration in financing the step-up from tenantry to ownership. The Farm Security Administration is firm in its conviction that it must be a *step up*. Its minimum standards have been proclaimed reasonable by many State advisory committees with which they have been discussed, and by many county committees assisting with their application.

The success of the program rests heavily upon sound farm- and home-management plans and upon adequate and intelligent supervision. The Bankhead-Jones loans are, in general, more liberal than loans heretofore available from public or private sources. In fact, they go beyond the limits fixed by custom and experience, especially in the matter of borrowers' equities. As pointed out above, the borrowers have virtually no equities to start with. There must be compensating safeguards, and sound farm- and home-management plans and adequate supervision are being relied upon in this respect.

It is here that the aid of county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and farm- and home-management specialists is urgently needed. It is desired, however, that they know as a result of actual assistance rendered in working out sample cases that the best possible job of planning is being done and that the resources of the colleges and experiment stations are being fully utilized in bringing farm- and home-management practices on tenant-purchase farms up to the highest possible level.

Rural Youth in Indiana Organize

MEMBERS of rural youth organizations in Indiana attending their annual meeting at Purdue University were asked: "What do the out-of-school young people in your community need most?" The greatest need in this group proved to be recreation; next, organization; then, in order of their popularity, leadership training, more education, project work (either individual or community), vocational training, and reading material.

The Extension Service is trying to meet this need by helping the young people to organize and go after the things they want. Seventy of the 92 counties in Indiana have such rural youth organizations with members ranging in age from 18 to 28 years and including both men and women. About three-fourths of them are or have been 4-H club members. Most of these groups plan monthly meetings, with other meetings for special purposes.

These young people held their second annual State meeting in connection with the January agricultural conference of this year. The program began Friday morning and closed Saturday noon. It included group singing, a luncheon, a discussion of parliamentary procedure, a panel discussion on program planning, a banquet, an informal party, sectional meetings for economic projects, drama, social recreation, and a discussion on social hygiene.

In addition to this January meeting, a 4-day leadership training school for older youth and young adults was held at Purdue University in June. The program included nature study, bird tours, and tennis in the early morning, followed by special sessions on Lessons in Living Together. Discussion methods and their application; sessions for special-interest groups on recreation, music, and dramatics; and administration occupied the rest of the morning hours. In the afternoon, sessions were held to discuss objectives, program planning, personality adjustment, how young farmers can get a start, and home-management problems. Swimming and recreational activities closed the afternoon programs. In the evening, vesper services were held, followed by typical older-youth meetings designed to utilize the talent of the members and to provide patterns for meetings in the home communities.

Members attending the annual meeting

were also asked what outside help their clubs needed most. The help asked for most frequently was in planning a more definite and interesting program. The other suggestions made were: Help in topic discussions, help in supervised recreation, help in obtaining necessary program and project material, help in obtaining and training leaders, cooperation from other organizations, good speakers, and financial aid.

There is a fine relationship existing in Indiana between the agencies interested in the rural youth movement, reports H. F. Ainsworth, associate State club leader. The responsibility of organizing these rural young people has been placed with the 4-H club department in Indiana, which is trying to cooperate with all agencies interested in this movement and to integrate this phase of the work in the broad extension program.

Farmers Cooperatives Increase

(Continued from page 150)

chasing associations amounted to \$510,846,000. Of this amount, \$287,860,000 had been contributed by members, either in the form of original contributions, or by allowing savings to be retained in the associations; \$109,561,000 represented borrowed capital for which the association had given notes or mortgages; \$54,194,000 had been obtained on open accounts; and the balance came from other sources.

The amount of capital required by individual associations varied according to the amount of business transacted and according to the type of commodities being handled. The average investment in physical facilities by cotton gins was \$20,664; grain elevators, \$13,954; and cheese factories, \$4,285. As would be expected, the investment in facilities varied within each of these commodity types in accordance with the amount of business transacted.

Membership

The records of cooperatives show 3,270,000 members of marketing and purchasing associations. In 1926 figures obtained by mail by the cooperative division of the United States Department of

Agriculture gave a membership of 2,700,000. This would indicate that membership in cooperative associations has been increasing at the rate of 57,000 a year, or more than half a million in the 10-year period.

Many cooperatively minded farmers are members of more than one association. The increase in membership, therefore, does not indicate wholly new recruits. It does mean, however, as the survey indicates, that the interest in cooperative marketing and purchasing among farmers is increasing. This increase of interest is particularly noticeable in connection with purchasing associations and cooperative cotton gins. During the past 3 years more than 100 new cotton gins have been organized, and more than 500 new cooperative purchasing associations have come into being.

Nebraska Judging Days

Judging days for Nebraska 4-H members and their local leaders were held in 22 districts during the past summer with 5,689 people taking part. No teams were selected on these judging days, nor were they in any way competitive; but they afforded an excellent opportunity for a good work-out under supervision. Judging was done in clothing, cooking, canning, girl's room, livestock, crops, poultry, and dairy. Groupings were made in which beginners were started, and more advanced work was planned for those club members who had some judging experience.

In home-economics subjects and in crops, specialists were in charge of the classes at each district meeting; whereas in dairy, livestock, and cooking the classes were in charge of the agents, and suggestions were given by the specialists.

A typical judging day includes an explanation of the value and use of judging, the score card, placing and the reasons for placing, and actual practice in judging and placing in a number of different classes.

Leaders report that attendance at judging days helps to arouse interest not only in judging but in raising the standards, and that it arouses keener interest in the project and makes the job of leadership easier.

Judging days for leaders are also being requested in Nebraska. On judging days or at judging contests, leaders get one phase of judging but need more information on some of the things that happen "behind the scenes."

The Local Leader Speaks

Organizing a Big Club

The Harwood Club in Vanderburgh County, Ind., was selected as the outstanding club in that State last year. The homes and families in the community have felt the benefits of the broad 4-H program, for the club is organized for action. Martha Stinson, leader, tells how the 48 girls, 5 or 6 adult leaders, and as many junior leaders are organized.

A LARGE club certainly requires careful organization, and the circle plan which we use has done more for our club than anything else we have tried. This plan provides an opportunity for each individual to work in a class group, which is an excellent means of training future officers and leaders. Each girl serves at some time on the program.

The 48 girls are divided into classes according to the division of the project in which they enroll. Each class has its officers, including a chairman and a secretary, and meets once a week. The chairman is the presiding officer in her class, and it is her duty to see that her class has its part of the program ready for the monthly meeting of all club members. The secretary keeps the attendance record and an account of what is accomplished at each class meeting and makes a report at each monthly meeting.

Monthly meetings of the whole club are held the last Tuesday of each month with a program planned for each month of the year. The junior leaders meet once a month to discuss their problems and to check up on the club's program. At one of the summer meetings held in my home, these girls put on a tennis tournament, a weiner roast, and a discussion of Amusements and Personality.

Next year I should like to see the class chairmen, the program chairmen, and the recreational leaders meet some time near the first of the month to outline a plan for the next general meeting. In this way the chairman could get some helpful information for herself and for the class members in arranging their part of the program.

Our main goal for the coming year is to make our home surroundings more

beautiful. We have a beautification committee whose last year's goal was to plant some flowers in every member's yard and to keep a record of any yard improvement.

Last spring we started a monthly club paper called "Harwood's Clover Leaflet." The staff includes the first-year clothing members with their junior leaders and adult leader. It is an unpretentious little mimeographed publication, but we have found it worth while.

It seems to me that too many adult leaders dictate the club program to the girls. Let us allow the girls to be more creative and to develop their own ideas. The adult leader can act in the capacity of an adviser.

Influence Is Far Reaching

Mrs. Marian C. Ercanbrack, who in this article tells of the accomplishments of 4-H club work at Pleasant View, Utah, was a club girl for 9 years. Besides using her training in establishing a home of her own, she serves as a local leader and helps the county agent with the monthly county 4-H club news.

The influence of 4-H club work is far reaching. The boost for club work in our community began in the summer of 1933. We had been trying to interest the parents in our 4-H activities. With the help of our home demonstration agent, we planned a week's training school for all club members and adult women in the community and requested help from the State specialists. One week was set aside for demonstrations and actual working out of better methods of dry cleaning and remodeling of both hats and clothing. During that one week my mother and I remodeled three dresses, a coat, and two hats. Representatives from 20 families took part and expressed their satisfaction with the accomplishments. The week's training school brought about closer cooperation between the girl and her mother. They were working together, happy in each other's society and closer to each other because of a mutual interest.

The outgrowth of club work can be recognized in the homes of our own com-

munity. Because of our work in canning projects, pressure cookers have been obtained and are used extensively. The community as a whole has become more conscious of safer methods of food preservation and is enthusiastic about the newer and better methods. Box furniture has been emphasized, and lovely pieces have been made. Color study has been carried over into the homes in clothing, home furnishings, and interior decoration. The nine members of our home science club made charts for room harmonies for their own homes. Six of these club members carried out their plans with the cooperation of their parents.

The study of our individual health sheets has made us more health conscious. Because of our book reviews, better books are being read by the club members and also by members of the family. Better music is enjoyed. Community choruses have been organized, and instrumental music has been presented.

Each year the clubs select a civic project which they like to carry out. It need not be a large project. Cheering an invalid or carrying flowers to an old person are small things, but a number of such services soon count up.

Clubs in both Pleasant View and our neighboring community, Manila, have made plans for landscaping the grounds around the churches. These plans are now being carried out. One club made toys and filled stockings with candy and nuts for the tiny children in the ward for Christmas. Another club placed electric lights on the entrances to the church building. Still another club purchased a beautiful velour curtain for the stage of their amusement hall. Such efforts have brought satisfaction from the participants and appreciation from the community members.

It is our aim in our 4-H clubs at Pleasant View to study home beautification, to talk home beautification, and to emphasize beautifying the exterior of our homes as well as the interior, and eventually to make our community conscious of the need to keep our home surroundings lovely; for in beautiful surroundings we cannot help thinking fine and lofty thoughts and carrying our standards ever higher.



Mr. Meier and Dr. McKinley inspect their "sky hook", a device for collecting spores from the upper air currents, just before starting on their ill-fated flight on the Hawaii Clipper.

Fred. C. Meier Lost on Hawaii Clipper

Fred Meier gone? I can hardly convince myself even now that he will not some day drop into my office with a picturesque report of his trans-Pacific flight. On many occasions I have talked with Fred about his work in extension and in research, and I was always impressed with his enthusiasm, his ardor to do well in whatever task lay ahead. In his untimely and tragic end the ranks of extension and research workers have lost an eager, capable leader. More than all, we have lost a loyal companion full of the joy of living. Such compensation as we have lies in the knowledge that his last days were spent in the work in which he pioneered and in which he was most keenly interested.—C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work.

FRED C. MEIER, supervisor of county agricultural agent work in the Northeastern States since 1934, was a passenger on the Hawaii Clipper lost at sea between Guam and Manila on

July 29. The last radio report from the clipper was made from about 500 miles east of Manila. A thorough search by ships and planes over a wide area during the ensuing week disclosed no clue to the fate of the plane other than an oil slick not far from where the last report was sent.

At the time, Mr. Meier was engaged with Dr. Earl B. McKinley, dean of the Medical School of George Washington University and an eminent authority on tropical medicine, in a research project jointly sponsored by the National Research Council and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, to investigate the transmission of plant pollens and the spores of human, animal, and plant diseases in the upper air currents. Mr. Meier had pioneered in this field of aerobiology and had made many previous flights to collect spores and other material from the upper air. In this work he had long had the active cooperation of such persons as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the late Amelia Earhart, Major Stevens of stratosphere flight fame, and other famous aviators. With Colonel Lindbergh, he had developed a device for the collection of spores from planes and balloons.

Fred C. Meier was born at Riggston, Ill., April 5, 1893. He received his B. S. degree from Harvard in 1916 and his M. S. degree in 1917. He had practically

completed the requirements for a Ph. D. from the same institution. From 1916 to 1918 he had a teaching fellowship at Harvard and did part-time work in plant pathology for the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture. From 1918 to 1921 he was market pathologist for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and in 1921-22 he did pathological research in the Bureau of Plant Industry. One result of his work in the field of pathology was the development of a simple and effective treatment for stem-end rot of watermelons, which has resulted in large savings to growers and shippers.

From 1922 to 1930, Mr. Meier was Federal extension pathologist, in which work he traveled widely and gave important assistance to extension pathologists in the States. From 1930 to 1934 he was in charge of the barberry eradication in the Bureau of Plant Industry, which work was later transferred to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It was in connection with this work that he developed his enthusiastic interest in the transmission of disease spores in the upper air currents. In 1934 he returned to the Extension Service to supervise county agricultural agent work in the Northeastern States. On July 9, 1938, he was given what was intended to be a temporary transfer to the Bureau of Plant Industry to pursue his aerobiologic studies.

Long a leader in the field of plant pathology, he had for 10 years been secretary-treasurer of the American Phytopathological Society and business manager of the international journal, "Phytopathology."

Town-Country Understanding Sought

Friendly relationships between town and country are being cemented in Kosuth County, Iowa, by holding the monthly meetings of the county farm bureau board in various towns with the businessmen as guests, reports County Agent A. L. Brown.

The first meeting was held at Burt with a noon luncheon attended by about 25 businessmen and 20 board members. Several of the board members and the county agent discussed the activities and objectives of the farm bureau and emphasized the importance of agricultural prosperity upon town prosperity. The meetings are strictly informal and are apparently enjoyed by the businessmen.

Meeting Problems That Are Ever Changing

Looking Back Over 20 Years of Extension

Work in Whiteside County, Illinois

FARMERS in Whiteside County, Ill., recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of extension work in the county. Vast changes have occurred since their first county farm adviser started work July 6, 1918. During the last two decades, the farmers have learned that the spreading of limestone and phosphorus, the growing of legumes, and the rotation of crops form the foundation upon which a permanent and profitable agriculture must be built. They have become conscious of the fundamental problem of conserving the soil of the county as a continuing source of wealth. The shift from horses to power farming, the wholesale use of automobiles and radios, the loss of foreign markets, and the universal acceptance of soybeans and hybrid corn are just a few of the adjustments that have occurred in their rural lives. The Illinois Extension Service, working hand in hand with farm people and their organizations, has kept its programs and its projects abreast of the times.

Commemorating these 20 years of service to Whiteside County farmers, a special 32-page illustrated publication has been put out, with Frank H. Shuman, county farm adviser since 1930, as editor. The anniversary edition points out, in telling of the cooperative efforts of extension workers and farmers in working out the ever-changing farm problems that through these years the farmers have learned that there is little refuge or security in going back to the old conditions.

During the first 10 years, numerous farmers stated, "No alfalfa for me—why, you have to put up hay all summer." Yet, in 1938, a number of farmers on sloping land are abandoning all corn in favor of hay—the main hay crop being the afore-ridiculed alfalfa.

Value of Limestone

In the early period, many Whiteside farmers expressed the opinion that limestone would change the land to cement. Alfalfa tours and soil and limestone demonstrations soon convinced the farmers of the value of limestone. Its use became so general that in 1936 a record

number of tons was applied to Whiteside County soils.

Although the bovine tuberculosis educational campaign had been launched in 1922, as late as 1931 several Whiteside County farmers were not in sympathy with Government authorities who wished to test their cattle. In 1938, however, the Federal veterinarian is welcome on every farm in the county.

"The corn loan took the 'spec' out of speculation and left it in the farmer's corn crib," was the remark of A. L. Goodenough, president of the Whiteside County Farm Bureau. The 1934 corn loan did not just happen—it resulted from an effective farm organization. It increased the value of the Whiteside County corn crop by more than \$500,000.

"I'm not afraid of grasshoppers," was the bold statement of a Whiteside County farmer in the spring of 1936. Yet, the major part of 6 weeks was devoted to teaching one-fourth of the farmers how to combat this infestation effectively, and 1 of the 14 demonstrations was held in this "fearless" farmer's alfalfa field.

Unprecedented heat dried up the corn crop of 1936. Six emergency meetings were held in the southern part of the county. One hundred and sixty men attended and learned how to salvage their corn crops by the temporary silo method. As those attending meetings built silos, neighbors learned how, and thousands of acres of corn were saved.

During the summer and fall of 1937, nearly 1,000 farmers pledged support to the creation of the first county-wide cooperative cold storage locker project in the State of Illinois. Each community was made responsible for raising its own finances, and farmers, through group action, set up this modern cooperative institution where they may keep their homegrown meat fresh the year round.

4-H club work has been a part of the county program since the beginning of extension work. In 1921, there were 2 dairy, 1 beef, and 14 pig club members. The records for 1922 reveal 42 pig club and 16 baby beef club members. A banner year in 1923 resulted in the development of an international championship livestock judging team. After being de-

clared the winners of the judging contests of Illinois and the United States, the 4-H boys traveled to England and defeated the English team by 93 points. In 1928, girls' club work was inaugurated. In 1930, the local leader method was introduced. This new approach was so very successful that organized boys' clubs are now located in 17 communities, with a total enrollment of over 300 members. The combined enrollment of 4-H boys and girls in 1937 was 623.

Evidences of adjustment to changing conditions are the following: The training of leaders through 4-H and rural youth projects; the cooperative purchasing of petroleum products in addition to automobile and life insurance; the establishing of credit institutions, such as the corn loan, the Federal Land Bank, and the Rock River Production Credit Association; the endorsement given to the Agriculture Adjustment Act and the Soil Conservation program; the assistance given to grain and livestock marketing agencies; the fostering of the home bureau; and the establishment of a county-wide cold storage locker system.

Leaders List 4-H Needs

Three needs in Kansas 4-H club work have a better chance of being met today than they had some years ago. A volunteer group of 2,377 adult and 1,088 junior leaders is to be credited for this optimism. Greater membership, more boys and girls completing projects, and members remaining in 4-H club work a longer period of time is the threefold aim of leaders and supervisors of club work.

For the past 3 years, leaders have met in annual conference at the 4-H club encampment building, Hutchinson, Kans., to discuss topics relating to the various problems of local leaders.

The 3-day conference, April 25 to 27, this year, included organization training, subject-matter information, method of teaching, developing a 4-H program, and other technical and common problems.



Club members visited the Executive Mansion where Governor Winship greeted them.

Behind A Good 4-H Program

(Continued from page 149)

beef work. In 1931 we fed out our first full carload of baby beeves, and each year since then we have fed and sold at the State show and sale from two to four cars. Although there have been some unfavorable beef-cattle years since we started, we never have failed to make a profit on our calves as a county group. We are in the baby-beef work as a business proposition and to make money from it. The reason we have been able to make money is that our members raise practically all of their calves. Our baby-beef work has started some excellent purebred herds in our county. In 1932, seven cows and calves were bought by five members. Each year more members have bought registered cows, until now 19 present members or older boys own little herds of one or more registered cows.

We like to have a new member start by feeding out any good calf he has on his farm. If he likes the work, he will have a better calf the next year; and if he is really interested in the baby-beef work, we try to get him a good beef cow for the third year. He then has his own little herd started and is a livestock breeder as well as a feeder. We feel that with the baby-beef work on this basis we are not only making an improvement in the livestock of the county but are getting our good livestock members started on a permanent program—one that will continue after they are too old for 4-H club work.

We have only six clubs in Harrison County, and we try to maintain an enrollment of about 300 members. We do not emphasize a large enrollment merely for members, but we work instead to improve the quality of the work and to develop in the members a pride in good work. Unless a boy or girl who hands in an enrollment card has the project work started by July 1, we feel that the work will not be completed and he or she is not included in the membership list. We would rather have a smaller number of good workers than a large membership with many loafers.

I feel that very much of the credit for the present condition of 4-H work in Harrison County belongs to the 4-H leaders' council. I shall never again try to do club work without one.

A Gala 4-H Week in Puerto Rico

4-H CLUB members in Puerto Rico, 100 boys and 100 girls from all parts of the island, spent a 4-H week at Barbosa School. This was the third camp for 4-H girls but the first for 4-H boys.

The daily activities began each morning at 6:30 with calisthenics on the university athletic field. At 8 o'clock the boys and girls were divided into groups of 25 to attend three 1-hour classes in animal husbandry, horticulture, personal hygiene, soil conservation, farm planning, courtesy, personal improvement, or home industries. County agents, home demonstration agents, and extension specialists were the instructors. At 11 o'clock some prominent official of the island gave a

short talk followed by two demonstrations, one by a team of boys and one by a team of girls.

During the afternoon the boys and girls went on excursions to the insular experiment station, the forestry station, Munoz Rivera Park, and to Station MNEL where they broadcast a special 4-H program.

Other features of the week were the crowning of the health king and queen, the selection of the best all-round club boy and girl at camp, the best demonstration teams, the best needlework for the girls, the highest score in plant and seed identification for the boys, and a daily club newspaper.

The Play Is On

(Continued from page 148)

county offered Scandinavian and Hungarian folk dances.

The selection of plays is guided by means of a large list available from the Department of Rural Social Organization at Cornell University. Counties that take part may also have leader-training schools in play production, with the services of an extension specialist, Dr. Mary Eva Duthie, who has done outstanding work in promoting rural drama, both among 4-H clubs and adults.

Is it worth the trouble? Read what one woman, a teacher, says: "May I

thank you from the bottom of my heart. If you could see the homes from which some of those children come and how little life offers them, you would know how much your inspiring interest means to them. I am so glad that this lovely thing has come into their lives before they say 'good-bye' to me in June."

Parents and leaders say that they welcome this phase of the Extension Service because it provides wholesome recreation at low cost, and it satisfies a need of entertainment for young people in communities where about the only other kind is commercial—and sometimes questionable. From the extension standpoint, drama promotes teamwork. In a play all have to work together. So let us have a play! It surely is the thing.

4-H Awards

(Continued from page 147)

winner and lets others falling into the same group share it. (5) Judges can omit awarding first group ribbons where quality is poor or reduce the number to show the relative merits of the exhibits. (6) A more equitable distribution of money can be effected.

On the other hand, Mr. Seath points out, the Danish system may not be adaptable to small club shows; more ribbons are required, making the plans more expensive; and judges may vary in their ideas, making uniform grades difficult.

To these objections have also been added the following:

The system makes distribution of money more complicated. Ribbons cannot be purchased in advance because the number of winners cannot be predicted. Entrants do not know in advance how much they can win.

Some livestock men voice the additional objection to the group-placing plan that it "takes the edge off competition." Others insist that the opportunity for earning more awards—if the exhibit merits them—actually encourages club work, because the entrants know they have a better chance of gaining recognition.

To make sure that standards are interpreted uniformly by judges, the Iowa 4-H club girls staff holds a school every summer for judges not on the State staff. Standards are studied and demonstrations, exhibits, and style revues judged. Later a list of approved judges is sent to each county, and no one who fails to attend the judges' school is included on this list.

Distribution of premium money is determined by using a simple mathematical formula.

Profit in Poultry Cooperation

From the very beginning, boys of the Caldwell, N. J., Junior Poultry Club believed that cooperation pays, and they have proved it repeatedly in the 17 months they have been working together.

Organized in the spring of 1937, the Caldwell Poultry Club held its first cooperative project in November—a 4-H poultry show for Essex County poultry club members. Fifty persons from various parts of the vicinity visited the show to see the 103 entries. The club made a profit of \$10.78 in addition to the ex-

perience which the boys gained in running the show, keeping account of expenses and receipts, and working with young people in other clubs.

With one cooperative project a complete success, the club decided to tackle another by brooding and rearing some chicks. Only one boy had facilities to take care of the number of birds under consideration, so after much discussion it was decided that this member should receive one-third of the pullets in the fall for furnishing the house and labor. The club provided the birds, all the equipment, and feed.

Because the club had only \$12.13 in its treasury, County Club Agent Herbert C. Bidlack helped out by obtaining a brooder, arranging credit for feed, and finding a place to buy the best chicks for the price the club could pay. April 28 saw the chicks safely housed, and by June 25 the club had sold 48 prime White Rock broilers and paid the feed bill.

The original plan was to divide the remaining birds at the end of the season, but the club is considering the possibility of keeping the 45 pullets for a cooperative egg-laying project.

Even though the boy who cared for the birds had the most experience, other members of the club realize better than ever before how closely feed costs and mortality are associated with profitable poultry raising. Each member has learned that through cooperative effort his club can really accomplish things.

Extension Broadcasts

The New Jersey Extension Service has recently reestablished its 15-minute Homemakers Forum broadcasts, and they are now being heard every Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) over WOR and the Mutual Broadcasting System. In reestablishing the Homemakers Forum, Alfred J. McCosker, president of WOR and chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, assigned as "guaranteed time"—unavailable for commercial programs—the periods allotted to the Forum and to the Radio Garden Club programs, broadcast by the New Jersey Extension Service every Monday and Friday over the same hook-up since their inauguration in January 1932.

"WOR has done so with the conviction that both of these programs, so ably prepared and presented by the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of Rutgers University, have proved of inestimable value to adult

radio listeners," Mr. McCosker said in paying tribute to the broadcasts.

4-H in Tenant Homes

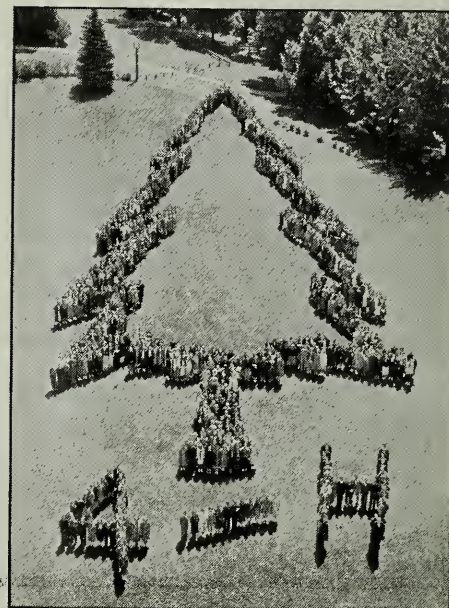
Of the 1,102 4-H club members in Greene County, Ark., 749 come from tenant homes.

John Willard Turberville, secretary and reporter of the Post Oak 4-H Club, who believes that a tenant home need not be unattractive, has built a table, desk, and chair from scrap lumber; refinished his bed; made a corn-shuck rug; and even made curtains for his room.

"He made his room look so nice that I decided to get him to help me to improve the appearance of our entire house," his mother told Mrs. Geraldine G. Orrell, county home demonstration agent.

Mrs. Irma Schuh, case worker of the county welfare department, believes in 4-H work.

"My work is among the lowest income groups, and when I go to a place and find some good pigs and above-the-average chickens, I immediately know that one of the children has joined a 4-H club," she told boys and girls at a recent 4-H club rally.



A Living Fir Tree

More than 1,000 Washington 4-H club members and leaders meeting at their annual State camp show their representation of the "Evergreen State." More rural boys and girls in the State of Washington are enrolled in 4-H club work this year than ever before. This year's enrollment is 10,659, an increase of 774 members over the 1937 figures.

IN BRIEF • • •

Stay in Club Work

4-H members in Arkansas are continuing their membership over a greater number of years than before, according to W. J. Jernigan, State club leader. Membership figures show that in 1936 nearly half, or 47.3 percent, of the State's 4-H club members were in their first year of club work, but in 1937 the number of first-year members had dropped to 44.2 percent. The number staying in club work 6 years or more also increased from 859 in 1936 to 1,321 in 1937. The present enrollment in Arkansas 4-H clubs sets a new all-time high with 72,668 members.

• • •

4-H Hogs to Alaska

Two 4-H swine club members of Whitman County, Wash., shipped three purebred Hampshires to the University of Alaska Experiment Station. The hogs were selected by A. F. Harms, county club agent, who received the request of Director L. T. Oldroyd. They will be used as foundation stock for the university herd.

• • •

Modern 4-H Building

The new 4-H club building at the Washington State fairgrounds, Yakima, was dedicated at the fair in September. The big white frame building, modernistic in architecture, has plenty of dormitory and exhibit space and six kitchens. The dormitory rooms are adequately equipped with showers, large mirrors, and all modern conveniences. For demonstration contests there is a small stage in front of a narrow room in which one demonstration can be prepared while the preceding one is being presented on the stage. The room is soundproofed and has a large window through which spectators can watch the proceedings from a hallway.

• • •

4-H Clubs Help Dedicate International Bridge

4-H clubs in Jefferson County, N. Y., and representatives from similar organizations in Ontario, Canada, had a part

in the dedication ceremonies of the new international bridge over the St. Lawrence River. The 3-day celebration began August 18 and closed August 20. The 4-H clubs had charge of the Saturday morning program. They planted a small grove of native trees in both United States and Canadian soil on the boundary line.

• • •

4-H Papers

The girls of Smith County, Tex., issued a very creditable 4-H club paper during their summer encampment. The "4-H Club Review" gave the high lights of the club year, carried a well-written editorial, pictures, and enough advertising to pay for the printing.

For the third consecutive year, Georgia 4-H club members attending the annual conference of the State 4-H club council printed a daily newspaper. All copy was written by delegates themselves.

• • •

Highway Markers

The Harmony Hustlers' Club of Dickinson County, Kans., has erected 5-foot aluminum-painted warning posts along the highways of their county as a part of the club's "Conservation of Human Life" project. The signs, bearing a four-leaf clover design, have been placed on the 30 lanes joining with the main highway, warning drivers that they are approaching a main traveled road. On the highway signs have been placed to warn the motorist that cars may be turning in from a side road ahead.

• • •

"Know Iowa" Tour

A 5-day "Know Iowa" tour for rural young people was successfully staged in August by George M. Strayer, extension rural youth worker.

Beginning and ending at the old capitol building in Iowa City, the itinerary included: Palisades and Backbone State Parks; historical sites such as Julien Dubuque's grave, the first settlement, and the first school building in the State; and educational institutions and industrial sites. Two days were spent in the north-eastern part of the State in the "Switzerland of Iowa," the climax of which was a 30-mile boat trip down the Mississippi. The tour was made by chartered busses.

AMONG OURSELVES

JAMES POTTS, county agricultural agent in Garza County, Tex., for the last 2 years, was recently appointed assistant State boys' club agent. "Jim" has been identified with 4-H club work in his native State of Texas since he was old enough to join a club. He was an active club member for 11 years, continued his 4-H interests through college, and in 1935 won the national 4-H Payne Fellowship award. He has been associated with the Texas Extension Service since 1933.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS to State extension specialist positions are: Richard H. Chinn, assistant in short course and exhibits, Milford W. Richman, extension field agent, agricultural conservation program, and Albert P. Stewart, extension recreational specialist, Indiana; George R. Hatch, 4-H club specialist, New Mexico; Muriel Brasie, clothing specialist, Charlotte W. Brennan, housing specialist, John Parker Hertel, economist, Anne Rasin Matthews, specialist in foods and nutrition, and Mrs. Julia Gleason Strahan, clothing specialist, New York; and Delmar J. Young, assistant dairy specialist, Virginia.

• • •

THOMAS A. COLEMAN, widely and affectionately known as "T. A.," has recently rounded out a quarter of a century of service as State leader of county agent work in Indiana, according to an article appearing in the June issue of the Purdue Extension News, which pays tribute to him for making a lasting contribution to the cause of better agriculture in his development of county agent work in Indiana. On June 1, 1913, Mr. Coleman began his job of directing county-agent activities, starting with 4 agents and expanding the system to a personnel of 27 agents in 1914. Today Indiana has 90 agricultural agents, 18 assistant agricultural agents, and 43 home demonstration agents.

• • •

RECENT APPOINTMENTS in South Carolina include John Watson Matthews as assistant extension poultryman, Milford Hunt Sutherland as assistant economist, and Roger Hughes Crouch as assistant to the Piedmont district agent.

Ever- Normal Granary

I AM convinced that our present farm act is in essence just about what we ought to build on, but it is facing a serious test. We have an opportunity now to see if we can make the Ever-Normal Granary really work.

THE weather has been good, and supplies are piling up in the Granary. Can we, for the sake of the Nation, for the sake of farmers now and the sake of consumers in the future, store up this grain so it can come out of storage later when we need it?

UNLESS we can get the farmers to using the provision of the farm act and using it in an understanding way, feeling that it is theirs, the machinery we now have for bringing about the Ever-Normal Granary will be discarded. Unless the farmers feel it is really theirs, it will undoubtedly be taken away from them.

MANY feel that the program can be improved in certain ways. I have no doubt that it can be. But I wish that everyone would ask these questions about any extensive substitute program.

WILL it do any better in giving a fair share of the national income to farmers? Will it do any better in protecting consumers? Will it do any better in conserving the soil? Will it do any better in preserving long-time democracy in these United States?

• • •

ASK these questions about any proposed substitute program and consider the answers very thoughtfully.

H. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture
